what modified. The bill was reported from the

Thursday, May 20, 1858.

Mr. Hammond presented the credentials of the Hop. Arthur P. Hayne, appointed a Sena-tor by the Governor of South Carolina, to fill the variance occasioned by the death of the Hon. Josiah J. Evans; which were read, and the ceth prescribed by law administered, and

Mr. Hayne took his seat.

The Homestend bill was called up as the special order of the day, and was advocated by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. Mr. Johnson, in enforcing the advantages of

the bill, said the policy was not new or unsup-ported. Moses had enunciated its principles in his Hebrew economy; Vattel had sanctioned it in his commentaries on public law, and President Jackson had advocated it in his messages to Congress. It was charged with being a demagogical proposition. If so, then the Congress of 1791, in giving lands to certain cettlers, and Washington, in signing the bill passed at that date, had early begun to practice the demagogue's arts.

He desired to build up the great middle class

aristocracy on the one hand, or a rabble on the other. The public lands had been lavished on States and corporations. He thought it was now high time to place them within the reach of all the people. At the present rate of dis pensing them, it would require more than six hundred years to fill up and occupy our public domain. If it be said that this measure, by offering a boon to emigration, would tend to depopulate the Southern States, it was only on the supposition that the laborer could better his ion by a change of location; and who would object to a policy which promised this beneficial result to the individual man? Wherever found, the laborer would still be a loyal citizen of the same Republic.

Mr. J. proceeded to review certain statements Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina during the Kansas debate. He dissented from so much of that Senator's language as seemed to imply that men who labored with their hands and for a stipulated price, were therefore each wrought with their hands. Were they to "slaves?" Such statements and such doctrines were not only false in themselves but were calculated to do infinite mischief in the South, where the number of slaveholders was small in comparison with the free white

and non-slaveholding population.

Though it was true that the number of slaveholders did not represent all who were directly interested in the maintenance of Slavery, it was also true that such invidious comments on man ual labor tended to engender opposition to Slavery itself. If extreme men in the North and extreme men in the South would alike discon tinue the use of irritating and insulting lan guage, he thought the peace and harmony of the country would soon be restored, while the people would be left free to see that the interest of the whole community was promoted by slave labor. He did not doubt that the North would in the end perceive this great truth. HOUSE.

The bill making appropriations for sundry prominent subject of consideration. The important item of over a million of dollars for the completion of the Washington aqueduct was retained. The item providing a million of dol lars for the extension of the Capitol was strick-en out by a very decided vote. The bill was

then passed.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said he desired to call up the Ohio contested election case; but be fore doing so, he would present a report from the Committee on Elections in the Minnesota case, and ask that the resolution closing the report be read. If there was no objection, he would ask to have the case disposed of now.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, presented the views of a portion of the minority of the

ed that it involved new and important questions, upon which he thought the House could not act intelligently before they had seen the reports in print. He therefore hoped the subject would be postponed for a day or two.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said he had no been able to agree to all the reasoning of his

colleague on the committee, [Mr. Gilmer, ] although he came to the same conclusion. He therefore asked leave to present his views The resolution reported by the majority

Resolved, That W. W. Phelps and James M. Cavanaugh, claiming seats as members of this House from the State of Minnesota, be admit ted and sworn as such: Provided, That such admission and qualification shall not be construed as precluding any contest of their right to seats which may be hereafter instituted by any person having right so to do. The minority reports (which were not read

Phelps and Cavanaugh, claiming seats from Minnesota, are not entitled to be admitted and sworn as members of the House. Mr. Harris said he was not disposed to press

short time. Here an attempt was commenced by the Ad-

ministration party to force immediate action : but it was resisted by the Republicans, who re sorted to the usual Parliamentary expedients. until, the reports having been ordered to be printed, an adjournment was carried.

the matter, but would move to postpone for

## Friday, May 21, 1858.

In the Senate, after the usual morning business, numerous private bills were considered

In the House, nothing was done, the day be ing spent in a useless struggle on the question of the admission of the Representatives from Minnesota-one side trying to bring the House to immediate action, the other side resisting it. after hours spent in this way, an adjournment was carried.

## 1. |Saturday, May 25, 1858.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Finance, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a loan to the amount of fir teen millions of dollars. Mr. Hunter gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-day. The special order, being the homestead bill, was briefly discussed during the day's session, by Messrs. Clingman, Hayne, Houston, and Crittenden, in opposition to the and by Messrs. Hale, Doolittle, John-

nnessee, and Durkee, who spoke in On the one hand, it was urged in ie bill, that it would tend to amelior ndition of the poor, and would lessen crime in our cities, by opening a to be given away, but were granted ration of occupancy and cultivation, stituted the fundamental title of all coperty in a public domain. On the , it was urged, against the bill, that o induce emigration from one part of try to another, and thus working a f political power. It was also argued neasure, by granting a bounty to the ment patronage, which was as unsound as in practice it would be disastrons vidual enterprise. Without coming to at three o'clock.

HOUSE. making appropriations for the leg roment was reported back from the e of Ways and Means, with a recomand a that the House concur in fourteen cents of the Senate, and non-concur in

nestion upon the admission of the Min embers was taken, after some discusdecided in the affirmative, and Messrs. Pheips and Cavanaugh were qualified and took

The Ohio contested election case then occu pied several hours; but, before taking a vote. the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the pres works of defence, and, after several speeches on miscellaneous subjects, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned at nearly seven

diciary, affirming the right of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the seats they now hold as Sens-tors from the State of Indiana. Mr. Pugh hav-ing moved that the report and documents in the case be printed, Mr. Trumbull, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked for a postponement of the question until he could examine the papers. Mr. Pugh contested the right of Mr. T.

papers. Mr. Pugh contested the right of Mr. T. to overhaul the papers of the majority of the committee, and urged an immediate vote on the question of printing the same. The motion of Mr. Trumbull having prevailed, Mr. Pugh, at a subsequent stage of proceedings, withdrew his motion to print, and asked to be excused from further service on the Judiciary Committee. The motion to print the documents, being renewed by Mr. Benjamin, was carried.

Mr. Douglas asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

mittee on Foreign Relations.

It provides that in case of flagrant violation their property, under circumstances requiring prompt redress, and when, in the opinion of the President of the United States, delay would be incompatible with the honor and dignity of the Republic, the President shall be authorized to employ such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such cutrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated; and it shall be his duty to lay the facts of each case, together with the reasons for his action in the premises, before Congress, at the earliest practicable momen for such further action thereon as Congress may direct.

Mr. Douglas also asked and obtained leave o introduce a bill to facilitate communication been the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph; which was read twice, and re-ferred to the Committee on the Post Office and

Internal Improvements .- Mr. Wade moved the bill making appropriations for repairing and securing the works at the barbor of Chicago, Illinois. He thought it important, if any action was to be taken on these intermal improvement bills during the present session, that should be considered without delay.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 27.
Mr. Hunter moved postpone all prior orders,
so as to preced to the consideration of the bill
authorizing a loan of fifteen millions of dol-

Mr. Wade hoped all the friends of river and narbor improvements would stand by these pills, in preference to all appropriation or loan pills, because it must be perfectly evident that f they were now set aside they must be lost, while there was no danger that any of the apropriation bills, or the loan bill, or any other accessary public measure that ought to be bassed, would fail of being passed before the ay of adjournment.

The question being taken, the motion of Mr.

Hunter was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 19.

Mr. Wilson reviewed the growing expenditures of the Government during the last few Administrations, and criticised the estimates of the present Secretary of the Treasury, who, he thought, had greatly miscalculated for the future, as he undeniably had done with regard o the last few months.

Mr. Collamer alluded to the present condi-

on of the Treasury, as being but a fulfilment f predictions made on the eve of the last hasty and ill-digested modification of the tariff. After further remarks by Messrs. Hunter, Hayne, Cameron, and others, Mr. Bigler moved to amend the bill by providing that the notes issued under it should be transferable with the coupons attached. Experience had shown, said Mr. B., that a "coupon loan" is more eadily negotiated and is preferred by capital sts. The amendment was carried.

The section of the bill providing for two additional clerks in the Treasury Department, after being amended, on motion of Mr. Bigler, was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, stricken out al--yeas 26, nays 20. y limiting the amount authorized for the ex-

ense of engraving the plates, &c., to \$5,000 stead of \$20,000; which motion was adopt--yeas 27, nays 21. Mr. Cameron then moved to restrict the rate interest to five instead of six per cent. The motion was carried.

After some further discussion of the bill, Mr. mmons moved an amendment providing for a ome valuation of imported goods; which was dered to be printed.

The session was principally occupied in the onsideration of business relating to the Disciet of Columbia

To the bill from the Senate to authorize the rganization of the fire department a substite was reported, authorizing the cities of Vashington and Georgetown, each for itself, organize and regulate a paid fire depart. ment, in lieu of volunteer companies, and ap-propriating \$15,000 to aid in the purchase of four steam fire engines, and \$12,000 towards a fire-alarm and police telegraph. This bill, under the rules, had to undergo the scrutiny of the Committee of the Whole.

The House thereupon went into Committee : and, after reporting favorably on the Senate bill to incorporate the Columbian Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind, took up the bill regulating municipal ections in the city of Washington. This bill led to much discussion, principally on the quesion of citizenship and suffrage. It was finally laid aside to be reported favorably to the House, as was also the bill to organize a paid fire department, and the bill to reimburse the corporation of Georgetown money advanced to con-

A long discussion ensued on a bill to author a railroad throughout Pennsylvania avene; but 10 vote was taken, and the last two three hours of the sitting were occupied in the discussion of miscellaneous subjects, not omitting Kansas and Slavery.

## TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate, during the morning hour, took up the Chicago harbor improvements bill for

After which, the Fifteen Million Loan bill was taken up, and Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, proceeded to deliver a lengthy speech

paideration

In the House, the Campbell election case came up. By a vote of 116 to 91, Mr. Campbell's seat was declared vacated. He then arose and left the Hall. By a test vote of 108 to 104, the contestant, Mr. Valladigham was declared entitled to the seat.

This vote has been looked for with consider able anxiety, to determine the position of the Anti Lecompton Democrats. Mr. Campbell's case was so clear, that two or three Southern Democrats voted for him. Upon the final vote upon the Harris resolution, amended, the macrity for Mr. Vallandigham was seven, three or four gentlemen having left, after the previous test vote had been taken upon the amendment to Mr. Harris's resolution.

Three or four of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats voted for the Harris resolution, which proposed to refer the case to the people of Ohio. The entire American vote was given for Mr. Campbell.

After the vote was declared, Mr. Vallandigam was sworn in.

The verdict of the coroner's jury on the railroad disaster near Utica, N. Y., is direct and explicit. There is none of the usual "nobody to blame" tone about it. The deaths were caused "by the insecurity of the bridge, owing to the same being decayed and rotten," and the deaths were caused by culpable neglect." Evarts, the track-master, swore that he ex-amined the bridge a week before the disaster, and struck the timbers with a hammer, but there was abundant testimony that the princi-pal timbers were rotten, and had been known to be so for a long time by the employes of the road; the timber in the lower cord was so rotten that it could be picked to pieces with the fingers, and the wonder is that the structure had not been cracked months before. It was proved that the bridge was at first built of un-

e Era, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

hr. L. T. Park, of Mount U jost, Ol

THURSDAY, MAY 2"; 7858

AMERICAN ART AND THE CAPITA

ASHINGTON, D

The conduct of Capt. Meigs, lujerint ident the construction of the net vinge o the coitol, and other public works of mag, sude, good enough, or that the construction , not com leted, the Capitol will be or e of the grand-

who has directed its construction. But no one man is equal to all things. Capt. Meice may be unexcelled in civil engine ring, me possess an excellent taste in archi acture, nay be neither a painter no sculpt - neithe a Peale nor Powers. And y it, if we see not mit oformed, he has assumed to entire control of the decoration of the Capitol, naking as own taste the absolute standard of work of art. In the exercise of this extrao linary prorogative, he seems to have ostra |zel | re-crican artists, employing a host of F ench. G. man. and Italian workmen, generall under the superintendence of an Italian, who ar ; sking

its walls grotesque with mytl ologic .

and reproductions from the rv ns of

of American architecture, honorable to the

architect who planned and the superingendent

and Herculaneum. A few months ago, a Convent on of . by rican artists, from all sections of the con the was held in the Smithsonian Institu ion, n t w proscribe foreign art, but to prese it the letens of American art. They agreed up on a the morial, in which reference was made to the decoration of the Capitol. They showed the importance of the work, in relation to the history of the country and its fame, and it gested that a commission be created by C agrees consisting of artists and men skilled is the art of design, to whom should be atrusted he supervision of works of art for the Public Buildngs, so that the paintings, fre coes, at statuary, under such direction, shi ald have a national character, and be able to bear the test of the nicest criticism. This mer orial is now before Congress, and Mr. Marsh II of E intucky has moved for a special comm tee on he subject. It is to be hoped that no time wi he lost in acting upon it. Every Ar erican a interested in it. The great works of the Chaitol, in which the People have invest d so r my millions of treasure, should be adorne by the

Captain Meigs claims that he mer decoration of the building belongs prope to its architecture, and is strictly u der h charge. He will hardly be sustained in uch a ew. A inclined to stretch his author ty, and not only to assume power, but claim c'edit, at does not belong to him. He ways- we us his own not with France also, that she will use her best words, for the friends of the Suberintendent should know the dissatisfaction his course has awakened-that "Captain Me gs Claims to be the inventor of the new Hall of ter mentatives, | would resist or neglect the firm remonstrances of the system of ventilation, & c., and has had his name put on the castings of the beams under the Hall, thus, 'M. C. NEIG' Jay.,' and also upon the beams upon the i fue; all of which was planned by Mr. Walter, s ,c . pproved of by the President, before Captai Frigs was brought to Washington. The blas & ave been carried out in every particular, n Captain Megs has no more claim as inven or than the writer of this article. These pira to of reputation have been perpetrated in the see of all

our citizens, and without rebuke." We cannot speak on this point fi any per onal observation, nor have we s feelings in the matter; but our co gives utterance to opinions we her very day. That Captain Meigs ha his own proper duties with great bility, we have not the slightest doubt-b' ground for the belief that he he more than he is equal to, and assi over a subject not within his spher so, Congress ought to apply the ref dy.

CORRUPTION IN WISCON V. The Legislature of Wisconsin he protracted session, and given to t world the report of an investigating comm ee, which opens up a history of bribery and & ruption in legislation such as hardly finds its | allel since the creation. We know of but on stance in the history of this country where . ch wholesale traffic in white men was car don, and that was in Georgia, some sixt ears ago. There the entire Legislature was I fied, in the case of the Yazoo Grant. The Le islature sold several millions of acres of the Ys oo lands for a nominal consideration to a comp my of speculators. Every member was given ands by the company-about one thousand a his a-piece The matter became known, and the copie met at Milledgeville, the seat of Gove ; nent, and burnt the journal and records of t a Legislature, on the public green. Happy uld it be for the people of Wisconsin, if they ould blot out the recollection, and consum : 7 fire, the evidences of their shame. Glad's rould we draw the veil of oblivion between the and the eyes of the world. The discloser are sufclently disgraceful and humiliatity o all parties, to induce us to pass them by \ h averted eyes; but as the Government orge'l , this city a few days since called attention to a subject in an article headed "Black Ref ican Offi cials in Wisconsin," we may be per ped if we point out the reason why our neight r and his party friends have little cause for a glorification over this Wisconsin invest g ion. To the lasting credit of the Repulli spoken, this investigation was set a foot by them, and was fought step by s to by nearly every Democrat in the Legislatur . Why they prosed it, and why we say that he neighbor has little cause for congratulation appear. A friend has furnished ; ) . of the report, and such other i fo enables us to say that the La C os Railroad Company bribed twelve member a the State Sesate, by parcelling out among the \$165,000 in bonds of that road, then in gold redit, and worth about eighty cents on a de la Of the bribed Senators, nine s

rate, who received \$135,000; and tree were Republicans, who received \$30,0 10, Senators who voted against the bi were six Republicans. They refused all offer of bribes. In the Assembly, fifty-seven m thers re-

Mr. Wheeler is the accr dit ad ag at for A Republican Governor . Democratic Bank Comptroller Democratic Lieutenant Governor will Democratic Clerk of Assembly Dem. Assistant Clerk of Assembly To recapitulate, the account stands thus: Number of Democratic members and State

officers who were bribed is 51. Amount received by them fficers bribed is 23. Amount received by them

The above exhibit is confined to the members and State officers. When we go beyond that, we find that the Democracy have fairly wallowed in corruption. To a moonshine railroad, of which Democratic Ex-Gov. Barstow is the subject of frequent and s we're critism. was President, \$1,000,000 of La Crosse county bonds was given, as its share of the plunder, week, on the ground that the meterial's not which was divided out by Barstow and his followers, he receiving \$80,000, his private secsolid, durable, and beautiful. How is such is due to him, how much to fr. Walt, the during Barstow's administration \$52,000, and sitect, and whose services have be in in so on. To other outside papers there was paid, constant requisition, it is not is pertant o de for their influence, \$246,000; about \$40,000 termine. It is enough to know that, when went to Republicans, and the rest to Demo-

### THE SLAVE TRADE AND RIGHT OF STARCH PATRIOTISM AND PHILANTHROPY

It would seem that an elaborate correspond ence on the subject of the African slave trade has been going on between the American and English Governments during the last two years. of which copies were lately communicated by the President to the Senate. It has not yet been printed, or if printed, made public, but the National Intelligencer, through the attention of its Senate Reporter, was enabled to lay before its readers part of a letter from General Cass to the British Minister, dated April 10th, 1858, in reply to a communication suggesting the adoption of more efficient measures on the part of the United States for the suppression of the

General Cass thinks that the best method of effecting this object is of "very difficult solution." The measures resorted to hitherto have failed. The system of joint blockade on the coast of Africa has secured no benefit at all

proportioned to the blood and money expended. "But this failure need not discourage the anxious hopes of Christendom. There is another way of proceeding without the dangers and difficulties and inefficiency which beset a blockade, and which is sure to succeed, if adopted and persevered in; and that is, to close the the slave mart of the world, or rather of the Island of Cuba, which is now almost the only region where the slave-dealer can find a mar-ket. If these unfortunate victims could not be so'd, they would not be bought. To shut the ports of Cuba to their entrance, is to shut the ports of Africa to their departure. And to effect this, nothing would seem to be wanting but the cordial co-operation of the Spanish Government. The example of the United States is sufficient to show that, however extensive a country may be, it can be rendered in accesible to this evil by a sound state of public opinion and by rigid laws rigidly executed. The introduction of a slave into this country is a fact which I believe the present generation has not witnessed. And Brazil, also, with her long line of maritime frontier, has succeeded, by her legislation, and by the faithful execution of it, in rescuing herself from the reproach of participating in this great crime, as well national as individual.

"The conventional arrangements which exist between Great Britain and France and Spain, of the slave trade, are very imperfectly known to me; but it is understood that Spain has entered into engagements with Great Britain, exertions to prevent the importation of slaves into her dominions. This pledge, if given, has certainly not been redeemed, although it is difficult to believe that the Spanish Government of these two great Powers, or even of Great Britain alone, if she alone has the right by treaty stipulations to demand of Spain the faith fol performance of duties which she has voluntarily assumed. Upon the course of the Spanish Government far more depends than upon the most vigorous blockade of the African

It is worthy of remark, that while the Administration is manifesting so much solicitude for the suppression of this traffic, which it denounces as "a great crime," many of its warmest supporters in the South are as anxiously seeking to revive the traffic, denouncing all Governmental efforts to repress it as originating in fanaticism, and at war with the interests of the Slaveholding States.

General Cass proceeds to say that the United States have no suggestions to make respecting the most expedient measures to be employed in Africa, but he says that persons intimately acquainted with the slave coast suggest "the extension and improvement of the free colonial establishments in that region," and "also the construction of several military posts or blockhouses, garrisoned from the acclimated population at or near the places to which the course of the trade has been directed, and where the

means of interchange are to be found." General Cass is at pains to guard a point of vital importance to this country, and which, we hope, will never for a moment be surrendered er compromised. He says:

"Your lordship, while stating that it is the habit of vessels on the coast of Africa to hoist the American flag as a protection against Brit-ish cruisers, remarks that 'this precaution does not protect the slaver from visit, but exonerates her from search.' The distinction here taken between the right of visitation and the pose of examining into the objects of a voyage, cannot be justly maintained upon any recog-nised principle of the law of nations. To the former, Lord Palmerston, in his correspondence with the American Minister at London, added that 'the vessel must be navigated according to law.' To permit a foreign officer to board the vessel of another Power, to assume command in her, to call for and examine her papers, to pass judgment upon her character, to de-cide the broad inquiry whether she is navigated according to law, and to send her in, at pleasare, for trial, cannot be submitted to by any independent nation without injury and dishon-or. The United States deny the right of the cruisers of any other Power whatever, for any purpose whatever, to enter their vessels by In conclusion, I am instructed by the Presi-

dent to inform your lordship, that while he is determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency, he is not prepared, under existing circumstances, to enter into any new stipulations on the subject of the African slave trade."

The ground taken by General Cass is the American ground, and ought to be maintained at whatever cost. The right of visitation is the right of search; concede this right, and it may and will be exercised for the worst purposes. The United States, as the second Commercial Power in the world, is bound to maintain a Principle, vital to free commerce, absolutely necessary to the freedom of the seas and the independence of our flag. The People of this with all that can awaken shame for past humilthe good men of both countries would bury in oblivion. The flag of the Union must protect from arrest or visitation the vessel over which

10,000 if it be an American vessel, engaged in lawful pose. commerce, he has committed a hostile act, and 5,000 his Government should be held accountable. Federal Government has been controlled by the 10,000 Unless this ground be maintained, England Slave Power; and what special concern has that will indeed become the mistress of the seas; Interest in the suppression of the slave trade? we shall navigate them at her pleasure; our Vessels of war we have in abundance, but they flag will cease to command respect; the as- are sent to the Mediterranean, and elsewhere, sumed right of visitation will be exercised for on parade duty, instead of being employed in Number of Republican members and State any and every purpose that may suit the ca- the stern duty of exterminating a piratical trafprice of an English man-of-war. We know fic. It is right to repel every aggression upon enough of the navy to know that it is a nursery our flag, right to resist to the death the insolent of despotism and despotic habits. The habit assumption of any foreign Power to subject our of absolute command engenders insolence, im- ships to detention and examination, but it is periousness, recklessness. Especially is this a damning disgrace to us to suffer an infamous true of the English navy. There is nothing in and piratical traffic to shield itself under our the character, training, or history of British flag. Let the Administration do its whole duty, commanders, that should lead us to expect at once vindicating the rights of the country, from them forbearance or scrupulousness in and satisfying the just demands of the civilized the exercise of any such right as that of visita- World. tion. Grant that our flag is abused, it is not THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AND THE NEWLY for them to correct the abuse any further than they can do so without assuming the right to arrest, visit, and search our vessels. There is a right way to do a right thing-and the only right way to remedy this abuse is by American interference. Let our own Government apply the corrective-let our own ships of war protect the honor of the flag, and bring to punish

ment the scoundrels who prostitute it. It was because we would not concede the ight to Britain, because we claimed it as exlusively our own, because we were anxious to lic and generous spirit which ever actuates the revent unfriendly collision and to prove our Democratic heart, had not itself espoused the cause of these beautiful damsels, they would have been turned away from the national halls ncere purpose to deprive a piratical traffic of he cover of our flag, that we agreed to the as we are told were those scriptural girls who brought no oil in their lamps. Apostate Black Republicans of Congress, what will their constituents say to them when they shall have returned to their homes? They have dallied Treaty of 1842. But it is to be deeply regretted that Mr. Webster did not then peremptorily insist upon the settlement once for all of this

The reference made by General Cass to ar

angements between England and Spain, by which the latter is bound to use her best efforts o prevent the importation of slaves into Cuba, pertinent enough. Our Secretary seems to think that England ought to demand that these arrangements be carried into effect. We be eve one provision stipulates for the enfranhisement of the slaves imported in violation of the Treaty. At one time, if we mistake not, the British Government became urgent on this point, and called upon Spain to fulfil the stipuations. This at least was the common report, and we recollect what deep concern and indignation it awakened in this country among the slaveholders and the "patriots," who are always ready to take fire at " British interference." The most incendiary purposes were attributed to England, and the Union newspaper was filled from day to day with sensation articles about the Africanization of Cuba and British schemes of Emancipation. But, we now find an American Secretary of State counselling Great Britain to enforce the very policy in regard to Cuba, which, under the Adninistration of General Pierce, so profoundly afflicted the Democratic Party.

Whether this advice has been acted upon o not know, but one thing is certain, the Engish Government no longer confines its efforts for the suppression of the slave trade to the coast of Africa. It has sent its cruisers to Cuba, to prevent the entrance of slavers into its ports, proceeding on the assumption of General Cass-" If these unfortunate victims could not ports of Cuba to their entrance is to shut the ports of Africa to their departure." There is a of the Minnesota bill. It was yet early in remarkable concurrence of opinion between our the session. The Administration Party, which Secretaary of State and the English Governnent, and General Cass must feel flattered at seeing the general principle he has enunciated practically acted upon by the English Minis-

Unfortunately, this extension of operations to Cuba has given rise to such difficulties as, occurring on the coast of Africa, led to the treaty of 1842. The slaver seeks protection under the American flag, and the British cruiser assumes the right to arrest and examine every vessel bearng that flag, on mere suspicion of its character. Already, eleven cases have been reported of gross and impertinent interference with Amercan vessels engaged in lawful commerce. This state of things cannot be tolerated—it could not be continued without war. Now and then, a piratical slaver may prostitute our flag; but that s no reason why foreign men of war may establish espionage over our vast commerce, and, at their will, fire into our vessels, bring them to, detain them, subject them to examination, and determine whether they be engaged in lawful commerce. We cannot submit to such despotsm without degradation-we cannot recognise the right of such interference, without conceding supremacy to England.

We learn that communications have already seen made to the British Government: they cannot be too decided. The President has also ordered several American vessels to the Gulf. o protect our flag. That is right: let aggression be stopped instantly, whatever the cost. In all that vitally concerns the freedom of the seas. the independence of our commerce, and the honor of our flag, there can be but one heart and one mind in this country.

We hate Slavery, and abhor the Slave Trade, out duties are harmonious. There need be no onflict between Patriotism and Philanthropy. contending for the rights of others, we should ealously guard our own rights. Nor shall we ermit our opposition to the Administration to ead us into a false position on a Question which rises infinitely above all party considerations. It has taken the true ground on this question of the right of search; it could take no lower, without a base betrayal of the interests and honor of the United States. Some of our cotemporaries counsel coolness and caution-suggest that there may be great exaggerationthink we should wait patiently till we hear the other side. Very sensible; but would it not be well for them to add that, in no event, for no reason whatever, can this claim to arrest and search our vessels be tolerated? The Administration will be cool and cautious enough; it has given no indication of superfluous spirit or zeal: we see no evidence of its being moved by belligerent spirit. Our only apprehension is, that it may not be bold and decided enough in asserting and enforcing our rights.

But, while discharging duties we owe to ourselves, we should be no less prompt and energetic in discharging the duties we owe to the civilized world. While vindicating the indeengaged in lawful commerce protect the pirate and slaver. Not only on the coast of Africa. but on the coast of Cuba, ought exertions to be made for the suppression of the traffic. We have a navy quite large large enough, and the country have not forgotten, they never will for- Home Squadron could not be better employed get, the aggressions that provoked the war of than in hunting down the slavers from Africa 1812, and which grew out of the exercise of that, under the American flag, seek to evade this assumed right of search. It is associated the vigilance of Britith cruisers. We need make no treaty on the subject; the Adminisiation, resentment for insults and injuries which tration should do its duty without constraint. It is as much bound to preserve the purity as the Monday, May 24, 1858.

Monday, May 24, 1858.

During the session, a report and accompanying resolution were presented by Mr. Pugh, from the majority of the Committee on the structure had not been cracked months before. It was personable of the majority of the Sand a few that the structure had not been cracked months before. It was proved that the structure had not been cracked months before. It was proved that the bridge understand, has been here during my intended to the negative. On this eccasion, the Administration professes to regard it as a great crime the negative. On this eccasion, the Administration professes to regard it as a great crime of the majority of the European the majority of the Committee on the proved that the bridge recent absence the majority of the European t puil. It may not be an American vessel, and then, to fulfil these hopes, and, if it find its contrary, stood by the bill, in good faith, all the here is, that they will find it convenient to pass ant name of Sou-tchou fou.

\$50,000 then he has assumed no responsibility to us; but means inadequate, call upon Congress to inter- time. And yet, the Union tells, that they ruth- through Kausas about the time the vote on the We have been derelict on this subject. The it not been for the Democrats, they would have

ADMITTED STATES.

can they be "sectional," or "fanatical," or

Of course, there is no more truth in what

State. Let us see who opposed and who favor-

tion Democrats-only seven were from the

South. Ffteen Administration Democrats and

Mr. Broderick, (who was specially bound to

maintain the precedence of the Pacific Rail-

It was the Republicans and Douglas Demo

ing in Minnesota. Of the Administration par

Yeas - Messrs, Allen, Bayard, Benjamir

road bill.) voted in the negative.

ed the admission of Minnesota.

succeeded! Administration Democrats. So much for Minnesota. Now for Oregon.

with the Constitution of the United States. The subject did not come up again till May 18th. Now let us see who were in earnest in bringing Oregon iuto the Union. Mr. Clay, Administration, was anxious that the Senate should proceed to act upon, and pass, his bill to repeal the bounties to the fishermen of New "But they have not stopped with espousing popular sovereignty and voting in a slave State under its saving grace. They have not merely taken Slavery to their bosom, but they have apostatized from Freedom, and repudisted her England. The special order was the resolution proposing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Paulding. Neither measure was

in which Freedom has come to the doors of Congress, to introduce a new daughter and handmaiden into the republican family, what have these backsliders done but endeavored to drive her ruthlessly from the Capitol? Indeed, if the Democratic party, moved by that catholic and congress the catholic and constraints. Mr. Douglas moved to postpone all prior

Yeas - Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fost, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan Houston, Jones, King, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, and Wilson-28. Nays-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin,

Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hun-ter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of with Slavery and popular sovereignty until their heads are turned, and their principles have been entirely subverted; and they have brutally jilted the chaste virgins of Freedom to whom they were betrothed—the comely Minne sota and Oregon."—Wash. Union.

ative, and the motion prevailed. All the Republicans but one, (Mr. Trumbull,) voted in the If this be true, the Black Republicans ought be very popular among Slaveholders. How affirmative. Of the twenty-eight affirmative votes, nineteen were Republicans, only four Administration, or five, including the casting vote abolitionists," if they go for the admission of of the Vice President. Of the twenty-eight in Slave States and against the admission of Free the negative, twenty-five were Administration, two American, and there was but a single Resays about Minnesota and Oregon, that in its

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, Administration. Wednesday, March 24th, in the Senate. Mr moved to postpone, for the purpose of taking Doolittle, Republican, moved to postpone the up the Homestead bill, but this motion received Pacific Railroad bill, for the purpose of taking but eight votes, five Republican, three Admin up the Minnesota bill. Mr. Gwin and Mr istration. No party favored it. The Adminis Mason, Administration, opposed the motion. tration men were even less favorable to the It prevailed-yeas 30, nays 16. Of the thirty Homestead bill than to Oregon. affirmative votes, sixteen were given by the The question was taken first on the motio Republicans, one by Mr. Crittenden, two by Stuart and Douglas, eleven by Administra-

day in December next, and the vote stood : Yeas-Messrs. Bell, Chandler, Clay, Critten den, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason, Trumbull, and Wade-16. Nays-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Bright,

Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Clingman, Colla mer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Harlan, Henderson, Houscrats who took the lead in the Senate in brington, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennes ty, some were indifferent, some were unwilling. see, Jones, King, Mallory, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Friday, April 2d, after the Senate had dis-Seward, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, posed of the Kansas bill of the House, Mr. Wright, and Yulee—38 So the motion was not agreed to.

had already passed a resolution to adjourn over till Monday, commenced here a faction opposition to the motion of Mr. Douglas. The vote on the final passage of the bill Mr. Slidell (Administration) moved an ad journment. Lost-yeas 27, nays 27-as fol-

Biggs, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitz-patrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, ohnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, S. bastian, Slidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thom son of New Jersey, Wright, and Yulee—27.
Nays—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Cam

Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Jones Polk, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Wade, and Of the yeas, twenty-five were Administration Democrats, two, Americans. Of the nays, three

Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden

were Administration Democrats, one, Democratic American, one, Whig American, three, Anti Lecompton Democrats, nineteen, Repub-Mr. Mallory (Administration) moved to take up the Private Calendar. Lost-yeas 21, nays

ocrats, 2 Americans. Of the nays, 18 Republicans, (two being absent,) 7 Administration Democrats, 3 Douglas Democrats, 1 American. Mr. Yulee (Administration) wanted to attend o other business, but would move an adjournment. Lost-yeas 25, pays 26-as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin Biggs, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Green

29. Of the yeas, 19 Administration Dem-

Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomp son of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey Wright, and Yulee-25. Nays — Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chaudler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King,

Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull Wade, and Wilson-26 Of the yeas, 23 are Administration Democrats, 2 Americans. Of the nays, 17 are Republicans, 3 Douglas Democrats, 2 Americans,

3 Administration Democrats, or 4 if we include General Houston. On every one of these votes, the Republicans were for, the Administration men, against,

At last the motion to take up the bill was agreed to, and Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, began to complain of Mr. Douglas as attempting to dragoon the Senate. Mr. Douglas had only labor ed to compel the Administration Party to meet the question, do its duty, and admit Minnesota Mr. Benjamin (Administration) soon got the

floor, and moved to adjourn. Lost-yeas 25, nays 27. Of the yeas, 23 were Administration Democrats, 2 Americans. Of the nays, 18 were Republicans, 5 Administration Democrats, 3 Douglas Democrats, 1 American. Wednesday, April 7th, the bill was put on its

final passage, and the vote stood-yeas 48, nays 3. All the Republicans, (except Mr. Fessenden who was absent) voted in the affirmative, makpendence of our flag, let us see to it that it be | ing nineteen. Douglas, Broderick, and Stuart, not abused to give impunity to crime. Let not and two Americans, Bell and Crittenden, voted the immunity we claim for American citizens in the affirmative. The Administration Party cast the same number of votes-24-in the affirmative, two in the negative, and ten of that Party did not vote.

From beginning to end, the Republicans with Douglas and his friends were active in her support, while the Administration members were disposed to hang back, and interpose obstacles to the passage of the measure.

The reader will bear in mind that Members often seek, on side motions, or by votes on preliminary questions, to defeat or obstruct a meas independence of our flag-as much bound to ure, against which, when a direct vote has to

lessly sought to keep out the new State, and, had

In the House, for reasons aiready explained by us, a few Republicans opposed the bill, but the Party supported it. The vote on its final passage stood—yeas 157, nays 38—of the nays 21 were Republicans, 8 South Americans, 9

The bill for her admission was first taken up May 5th, 1858. Messrs. Hale and Fessenden, Republicans, opposed it, on the ground that the Constitution of the new State violated the principle of equality of rights, and came in conflict

to be compared in dignity or importance with most wantonly and cruelly. In each instance in which Freedom has come to the doors of the admission of a new State, already delayed till near the end of the session.

orders, for the purpose of taking up the Oregon bill. The vote stood:

Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Trumbull, Wright, and Yulee—28. The Vice President then voted in the affirm

So much for the sincere friends of the new poor joke about voting in Kansas as a Slave

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings,

of Mr. Trumbull to postpone till the first Mon military force in Salt Lake valley, and wil

Of the sixteen yeas, seven were Republicans. six Administration men, two Americans, and one, Mr. Kennedy, an Administration Amer-

Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron

Chandler, Clingman, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle Douglas, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Harlan, Houston, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Ten dessee, Jones, King, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Coombs, Wright, and Yulee-35.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzparick, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Henderson, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Mason, Trumbull, and Wade—17. Of the yeas, twenty were Administration

eleven Republican, four Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Of the nays, eight were Administra tion, six Republican, three American. Seven Administration men and three Republicans were absent or did not vote-but these three Republicans had supported the bill in all preliminary measures, and favored its passage. The record plainly shows that the Administration party can claim nothing from the new States. Had it not been for the Republicans and the Douglas Democrats, Minnesota would not yet have been admitted, nor would the Ore-

gon bill have been taken up in the Senate. How it will be in the House, we know not The Oregon bill will doubtless pass, and the Republican members will generally vote for it. although a few may oppose it for such reasons as determined them in the case of Minnesota, or because the Constitution of Oregon is not as Republican in all its provisions as it ought

Be this as it may, the facts we have submit ted sufficiently expose the ridiculous attempt of the Union to set up claims for the Administration Party, as the special champion of the two new States. It is no more entitled to any credit in this respect, than it is to the credit of dealing fairly by Kansas. It is but the tool of a Sectional Class Interest, and does its work.

## THE BLUE LODGES AWARE

Whenever an important election is to be held in Kansas, the Telegraph begins to startle us with news of outrages committed in the Terri tory, especially by Free-State men. The effect of course is to arouse the blue lodges, provoke excitement along the border, and give a pre text for incursions from Missouri. Here is a

"OUTBAGES IN KANSAS .- St. Louis, May 20. Accounts from Kansas continue to speak of outrages and robberies by Montgomery's band of outlaws. Several stores and the post office at Willow Springs were robbed on the 11th. Heavy robberies are also reported in different parts of Johnson county, and three hundred families are said to have been driven out of Linn county. Montgomery holds a captain's commission under General Lane. It is understood that the band have a written pledge under which they are sworn to drive all the Pro Slavery men out of the Territory, and to break up the land sales in July. They are also reported to have said that, unless Governor Denver withdraws the troops from Fort Scott, they will proceed to Lecompton and hang him."

We can find nothing from any authentic source to confirm this startling intelligence. The tendency of such reports is to bring crowds an amendment repealing the duties upon sugar of Border-Ruffians into Kansas about the time were unanimous in favor of Minnesota, and the election is to take place, and we are confirmed in suspecting this to be the intention, by the following information from a gentleman in Parkville, Platte county, Missouri. We extract from a letter dated May 9, 1858 :

"I am inclined to think a large party will go from this county to Kansas, to vote on the Lecompton Constitution. The Blue Lodges, I understand, have been holding meetings recently, and I am certainly informed one was beld a few days since in this place. Col. Titus,

Lecompton Constitution is to be taken, and may possibly find it necessary to linger there a day PROGRESS OF REPUBLICANISM IN WASH.

A full and spirited meeting of the Republi cans of this city was held at the rooms of tha National Republican Association, last Sat. urday night. The meeting was addressed, in an elequent and able speech of an hour in length, by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. Senator Clark, of New Hampshire, also bade the Association God speed, in a few pointed remarks, encouraging its members to go forward in sowing the good seed of political reform ; for the harvest would surely bring an abundant return for their labor. Other mem bers of Congress were also in the audience.

But the speech of Mr. Colfax deserves more particular notice; though fully to appreciate it one should have heard it, and imbibed its sentiments, as they breathed forth from the heart of the speaker, in words of eloquence and earnestness Mr. Colfax said he would not attempt to por-

tray the social and moral effects of Slavery nor bring before the minds of his hearers pic tures of the auction block and its attendant scenes of families broken up, without the hope of an earthly reunion. With all this his hear ers, living in the midst of Slavery, were but too familiar. But he dwelt on Slavery mainly in its political aspects. He reviewed the sent ments of the fathers and founders of our Gov. ernment, showing that such great men as Jef. ferson, Madison, Pinkney, and others, South ern men, all looked upon Slavery as a social. political, and moral evil, and an incubus on the prosperity of the country, which should be

The eloquent speaker then referred to the fact that there are now in Congress from the South twenty members who represent property, while the North has not one such Representative What fitness is there, then, in confining the adjective "Black" to those who represent only white men, while the negroes of the South are represented in Congress by twenty members? This property representation is all wrong, said the speaker, and should be allowed to extend itself no further. There were many nore points, well taken, in the address, which we have not time now to notice. Success to the gallant young Representative of the 9th district of Indiana!

The President of the Association, B. B. French, Esq., also favored the meeting with an able address, touching mainly upon local matters. WASHINGTON ITEMS.

# The Government intends keeping a large

make Salt Lake City a depot for stores and equipments. Even if the late Utah intelligence prove true, the supply train will be pushed on and communication established and maintained between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Neither our Government nor Lord Napier has received accurate information concerning the recent visitation of American vessels by

British cruisers. It is supposed that the latter lished accounts have been very much exagger ated. If the transactions are as alleged, it is believed they will not be justified by Great Britain. Our Government has addressed a letter to Lord Napier, and will by the next steamer forward instructions to Mr. Dallas or the subject. The House voted last week (Thursday) to strike out the appropriation for the Capitol ex-

tension the next fiscal year. An appropriation will doubtless be made, with conditions. The vote on Thursday meant simply that a majority of the House do not like the decorations of the Capitol, and want a commission appointed. consisting of the best men in the country, to

The President has formally asked for authority to contract a loan of \$15,000,000, for a term not exceeding ten years.

Judge Loring has commenced his duties as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

An additional naval force has been ordered to the coast of Cuba, to prevent British aggressions upon our flag. This Government can easily come to an understanding with England upon this subject, if it wishes to do so, by which the right of search will be given up by England, and yet the slave-traders will not be allowed to land cargoes of human flesh in Cubs

Mr. Cas has written to Mr. Dallas, saying that proper representations will be made with out delay to the Government of Spain, against the search of American vessels by the naval forces of either that or the British Government within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. He adds, that the Government of the United States is satisfied that the Government of that country will adopt most efficient measures to protect the vessels resorting to Spanish ports from law less violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not secured elsewhere, it must be found in the power of our own coun

The President confidently believes that the British efficers acted without authority, but it is not less due to the United States that their conduct shall be disavowed, and peremptory orders issued to prevent a recurrence of similar proceedings. Mr. Dallas is particularly instructed to bring the matter to the notice of the British Government, to prevent similar

There was a very sharp passage in the House last week between Glancy Jones, of Pennsyl vania, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. The House was in Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill. Mr. Jones is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and resented Mr. Sherman's opposition to an appropriation to the President of \$4,000 for hot-beds, and charged that his opposition arose from the fact that the President had not invited any Republicans to dinner this winter. We presume the words escaped him when he was off his goard. for Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Sher man, in reply, reprimanded him in a manner that he will not be likely soon to forget.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the act repealing the fishing bounties will only pass the House with

It is understood that the Southern Democrats in Congress will unanimously go for a repeal of the navigation laws, intending it as a blow against the Northern shipping interests.

The President expressed his opinion the other day, to a committee of Kansas gentlemen who waited upon him, that the Lecompton